JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette* be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javansche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Sec. Genl.* BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1813.* [NO. 69.

Publication.

IT being deemed adviseable and beneficial to the mutual interests of the Government of Ceylon and of this Colony, that the commercial intercourse heretofore existing between them should be renewed, the Public are hereby informed that every possible indulgence and assistance will be given by both Governments to facilitate the same, and that Captain de Bussche, of His Majesty's 4th Ceylon Regiment, has arrived with authority from His Excellency the Governor to confer with such Merchants on this Island as may be disposed to engage in this commerce, and to acquaint them with the nature and conditions thereof.

Applications may be made to Captain de Bussche accordingly.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. to Govt.*

BATAVIA, June 16, 1813.

Publicatie.

NADEMAAL het voor de wederzydsche belangens van het Gouvernement van Ceylon en van deze volkplanting, raadzaam en voordelig geoordeeld wordt, dat de te voren tusschen de beide Colonien bestaan hebbende handeldryvende betrekkingen, hernieuwd worden, zoo wordt hiernevens aan het Publiek bekend gemaakt dat de beide Gouvernementen alle mogelyke hulp verleenen en alle inschikkelykheid zullen gebruiken, ten einde het bereiken van dit doel gemaklyk te maken,—en dat den Kapitein De Bussche van Z. M. 4de Ceylonsche Regt. alhier is aangekomen met authorisatie van Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur, om te raadplegen met zodanige Kooplieden op dit Eiland als genegen mogten zyn om die handel te ondernemen, ten einde hun met den aart en de voorwaarden van denzelven bekend te maken.

De belanghebbenden kunnen zich ten dien einde by Capt. De Bussche melden.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. van het Gouvt.*

BATAVIA, den 16 Juny 1813.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN de BUSSCHE, of H. M. 4th Ceylon Regt. having arrived from Ceylon with authority from His Excellency the Governor to recruit for the Malay Regiment on that Island, the full permission of this Government for that Officer to recruit and to entertain Volunteers willing to engage for His Majesty's Service at Ceylon, is granted accordingly,—and notice is hereby given that the strict commercial Intercourse about to be established between the two Colonies will so far unite their Interests that such men as are inclined to engage on the terms which Captain De Bussche will point out, will participate in the advantage of a constant intercourse with their country.

By Authority of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. to Govt.*

BATAVIA, *June* 16, 1813.

BEKENDMAKING.

DEN Kapitein De Bussche van Z. M. 4de Ceylonsche Regt. van Ceylon alhier aangekomen zynde met autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur om voor het aldaar bestaande Maleidsche Korps te werven, zo is aan gemelde Officier de toestemming van dit Gouvernement verleend tot het recruiteren en aannemen van alle vrywilligers welke genegen mogten zyn om zich in Zyne Majesteit Dienst op Ceylon te begeven. Wordende teffens aan ieder hierby bekend gemaakt dat de handeldryvende relatien welke eerlang tusschen de beide Volkplantingen zullen plaats grypen, derzelver belangens in zo verre zullen verenigen, dat alle manschappen welke zich zouden willen engageeren op de voorwaarden welke de Kapitein De Bussche hun zal bekend maken, het voordeel zullen genieten van een onafgebroken correspondentie met hun vaderland.

Op Autorisatie van de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. van 't Gouvt.*

BATAVIA, den 16de Juny 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Cargo of the detained Brig WILLIAM, consisting of Beer, Brandy, and Sundries, will be sold by Public Auction, on Monday the 28th instant.

The Conditions and further particulars of the Sale will be published in due time.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Secretary to Government.*

BATAVIA, June 18, 1813.

Advertentie.

OP Maandag den 28 dezer, zal by Publieke vendutie verkogt worden, de lading van de gedetineerde Brik WILLIAM, bestaande uit Bier, Brandewyn, en andere goederen.

De voorwaarden en andere byzonderheden der verkoping zullen in tyds bekend gemaakt worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. van 't Gouvt.*

BATAVIA den 18de Juny 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Gentlemen are authorized to Register the Notes issued by Government, in pursuance of the Proclamation under date the 9th April, 1813.

J. TULLOCH,
V. D. BERG,
P. J. COUPERUS,
L. MARTHEZE,
R. HECKERS,
W. A. KEUCHENIUS,
J. KLEIN.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Secretary to Government.*

BATAVIA, June 15, 1813.

Advertentie.

DE volgende Heeren zyn door het Gouvernement benoemd tot het registreren van de nieuwe Certificaten, aangemaakt onder de Proclamatie van den 9de April 1813.

J. TULLOCH,
V. D. BERG,
P. J. COUPERUS,
L. MARTHEZE,
C. HECKERS,
W. A. KUCHENIUS,
J. KLEIN.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. van 't Gouvt.*

BATAVIA, den 15de Juny 1813.

Advertentie.

DE Eigenaren der Bazaars in de Ommelanden van Batavia, worden mits dezen gewaarschoud om voor primo van de aanstaande maand July opgave tedoen ten Kantore van den Accountant van de Magistraat, van de Inkomsten van hunne respective Bazaars voor den gepasseerden Jare 1812, en te gelyker tyd te betalen de bepaalde vyf Procento daarop volgens voormalig Gouvernements Publicatie van den 4de February 1800.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistraten van Batavia en dies Ommelanden.

G. F. MEYLAN, *Sec.*

BATAVIA, *den* 9 *Juny* 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an assortment of Teak Timber lying at the different Staple places on the Coast, will be put up to Public Sale at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, on the following days.

At Batavia, on the first Monday of the months of August, November, and February next.

At Samarang, on the first Monday of the months of September, December, and March next.

At Sourabaya, on the first Monday of the months of October, January and April next.

A general description of the Timber will be published previous to the day of Sale, and further particulars respecting the same may at all times be ascertained by application to the Accountant at Batavia, or to the Timber Store-keepers in the Eastern Districts.

The Timber will be put up in convenient Lots, at one-half of the late Dutch prices, and sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

Payment to be made as follows: 10 per cent on the day of Sale, and the remainder on delivery within three months, after which, such lots as are not cleared away will be Re-sold at the next Sale, the original purchaser forfeiting his deposit.

The removal of the Timber from the Staple places, to be at the expence of the Purchaser, as well as all risk from the time of Sale.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Secretary to Government.*

BATAVIA, *June* 7, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT bekend gemaakt dat eenige partyen Jatty Houtwerken, op de onderscheidene Stapel-plaatsen langs de Kust leggende, te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, op de volgende dagen publiek zullen verkogt worden.

Te Batavia, op de eerste Maandagen van de maanden Augustus, November en February aanstaande.

Te Samarang, op de eerste Maandagen van de maanden September, December en Maart aanstaande.

Te Sourabaya, op de eerste Maandagen van de maanden October, January en April aanstaande.

Een algemeene beschryving van de Houtwerken zal voor de dag der Verkoping worden bekend gemaakt, zynde nadere informatien ten allen tyde te bekomen by den *Accountant* te Batavia, en de *Timber Storekeeper* in de Oostlyke Districten.

De Houtwerken zullen in geschikte partyen afgedeelt en verkogt worden by den opslag aan de meestbiedenden zonder onderscheid, zullende de pryzen ingezet worden op de helft van die welke door het voormalig Hollandsch Gouvernement bepaald waren.

Een Tiende van de koopppenningen zal op de dag der Verkoping voldaan worden, en het overige binnen drie maanden na dien datum, en wel by het weghalen der Houtwerken, zullende alle Houtwerken welke by ontkomst van die tyd niet zyn afgehaalt, op de eerst volgende Verkoping wederom opgeveilt worden—en niet langer beschouwd worden als aan de eerste Koper toebehorende.

Het vervoeren der Houtwerken van de Stapel-plaatsen, als mede alle risico van het ogenblik der Verkoping, zal voor rekening wezen van de kopers.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. v. 't Gouvt.*

BATAVIA, *den* 7 *Juny* 1813.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any claim on the Estate of the late Lieut. Colonel JAMES FRASER, of His Majesty's 78th Regiment of Foot, or who may be indebted thereto, are requested to send in their claims, or pay their debts to Col. ADAMS or Major FORBES, of the said Regiment, the Executors named in the last Will of the Deceased.

Advertisement.

BY order of the President and Bench of Magistrates, notice is hereby given, that from the 15th instant to the 15th of July next, the duty of an half per cent on the value of the Houses in Town, for this current year, will be received at the Office of their Accountant at the Stad-house, agreeably to a Government order of the 26th February last.

G. F. MEYLAN, *Sec.*

BATAVIA, June 9, 1813.

Advertentie.

VAN wegen President en Magistraten van Batavia en dies ommelanden, wordt aan alle Eigenaren van en personen administratie hebbende over Huizen, Stallen Pakhuizen, Pedakken, en andere gebouwen binnen de Stad alhier, het zy dat zy bewoond worden of niet, bekend gemaakt, dat van den 15 dezer af tot den 15 July aanstaande des Maandags, Dingsdags, Donderdag, en Vrydags, (:feestdagen uitgezondert:) ten Kantore van hunne accountant op 't Stadhuis zal ontfangen worden, Een half per cento op de getaxeerde waarde van dezelven, instede van de hier te voren betaalde Huishuur, en zulks voor dit lopende Jaar gerekend van primo January tot ultimo December ingevolge Gouvernements besluit van den 26 February dezes Jaars, zullende tegen de nalatigen worden geprocedeert naar luid der hier omtrent gestelde orders.

G. F. MEYLAN, *Sec.*

BATAVIA, den 9 Juny 1813.

Notice.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to direct that the Estate of the late Captain Watling should be made over to the European Orphan Chamber, all person having demands against the said Estate will in future make the same known to the President and Members of the European Orphan Chamber at Batavia, the undersigned having no further concern therein.

THO. OTHO TRAVERS, *Town Major.*

BATAVIA, *June* 1813.

Advertisement.

THE President and Members of the European Orphan Chamber, hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been directed by Government to take upon themselves the trust of Administrators upon the Estate of the late Captain Watling, deceased, and as such, they request all persons who have any demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, to bring in the same, and those who are indebted thereto, to make payment with the least possible delay to their Register.

J. H. DE HOOGH, *Register.*

BATAVIA, *June* 15, 1813.

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Leden van het Collegie van Weesmeesteren alhier maken mits dezen aan alle en een iegelyk bekend dat zy van wegen het Gouvernement gelast zyn geworden om de administratie van de Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen den Overledenen Capitein WATLING op zich te nemen, verzoeken derhalven alle de geenen, die enige pretentie hebben op de gemelde Nalatenschap, om hunne rekeningen intezenden, en de geenen die daar aan iets schuldig mogten zyn, om betaling daarvan te doen, zo spoedig mogelyk aan hunne Secretaris.

Batavia den 15de Juny 1813. J. H. DE HOOGH, *Sec.*

Publication.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia and its Environs, that some of the Inhabitants impede and obstruct the circulation of Tin Doits, which by the Proclamation of Government, under date the 9th April last, are ordered to be taken and received as legal tender, and having taken into consideration the ill consequences that will ensue to the Inhabitants themselves from this practice—

Therefore the said President and Bench of Magistrates have deemed it expedient to direct, and they do hereby direct and give notice to all whom it may concern, that in conformity to the aforesaid Proclamation of the 9th April last, the said Tin Doits are to be taken and received as legal tender in payment of sums not exceeding Ten Spanish Dollars of 66 Stivers each, or 264 Tin Doits to the value of One Spanish Dollar of 66 Stivers, and the public are hereby cautioned, that whoever may be found to have acted contrary thereto, and to have hindered thereby the circulation of the said Tin Doits, shall, without hesitation or demur, be prosecuted according to law.

The several Officers of Police, under the orders of the said President and Bench of Magistrates, are hereby specially charged to be careful, that this order be duly executed agreeably to the intent thereof, and that no person may plead ignorance of the same this Notice is ordered to be printed and published in the English, Dutch, and Native Languages, and affixed at the usual places.

Dated in the Court-room of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia, and its environs, this 16th day of June, 1813.

W. J. CRANSSEN,
President.

By Order of the Bench.

S. H. VAN SPRENGER,
Deputy Secretary.

Publicatie.

NADEMAAL President en Magistraten van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, in ervaring gekomen zyn, dat door sommige Ingezetenen in derzelve jurisdictie verhindering word toegebragt aan de vrye Circulatie der Tinne Duiten gangbaar verklaard by Proclamatie van het Gouvernement van dato den 9de April jongstleeden, en in overweging genomen hebbende de nadeelige gevolgen die daar uit voor de Ingezetenen zelve te wagten zyn.

Zoo is het, dat President en Magistraten welmeld, daar in willende voorzien, hebben goedgevonden te gelasten gelyk zy gelasten by dezen, allen en een iegelyk die het zoude mogen aangaan, conform het voorkomende by gedachte Proclamatie van het Gouvernement van dato 9de April jongstleeden, de voorschreven Tinne Duiten in betaling te ontfangen en aan te neemen tot een bedragen van Tien Spaansche Daalders van 66 Stuivers ieder, en tegens de waarde van 264 Stuks van de gedachte Tinne Duiten op een Spaansche Daalder van 66 Stuivers met ernstige waarschouwing, dat die geenen welke zullen bevonden worden, aan de Circulatie in voego voorschreven, der meermelde Tinne Duiten eenige stremming of verhindering, het zy door dezelve te weigeren als anderzints te hebben toegebragt, dadelyk zonder aanzien van Persoonen zullen geleid worden in hegtenis, om vervolgens tegens hun geprocedeert te worden als zal worden bevonden te behooren.

Gelastende voorts onze onderhorige Officieren en Dienaren van Politie te waken en te doen waken, dat aan de intentie in dezen behoorlyk worden voldaan.

En ten einde niemand hier van eenige onweetendheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze in de Engelsche, Hollandsche en gewone Inlandsche Talen worden geaffigeert en bekend gemaakt ter plaatse gebruikelyk.

Aldus gedaan in Vergadering van President en Magistraten welmeld te Batavia dezen 16de Juny 1813.

(: geparapheert :) W. J. CRANSSEN, *vt.*
Ter ordonnantie van de Magistraten,
(: getekend :) S. H. VAN SPRENGER,
Adjt. Sec.

The following proposal for a Subscription is published by the sanction of Government, convinced, that for so laudable and important an object it only requires to be known, in order to its being generally supported.

THE considerable number of Native Christians at Amboyna and the adjacent Islands, and the very inadequate means which they possess of competent instruction in the Scriptures, have suggested to a few Gentlemen, who are desirous of contributing to their improvement, the propriety of endeavouring to obtain for the Natives of these Islands a share in the advantages which have been afforded to the Christian inhabitants of Ceylon and Malabar, by the active exertions of the British and Foreign Bible Society in England, and by the aid of the auxiliary Society established in Calcutta, for promoting the circulation of the Scriptures.

One of the principal obstacles to the attainment of this object at Amboyna, would be removed by supplying the Natives with Bibles, of which, only a few copies now remain in their possession, and it is accordingly proposed to endeavour to raise the necessary funds for this purpose, by Subscription.

It is also proposed to combine with the prosecution of this primary object, the adoption of measures for obtaining a sufficient number of qualified School-masters, to superintend the Schools established in the Negroes, as well as the introduction of an improved system of education, founded upon such principles as are applicable to the situation and prospects of those for whose benefit it is intended, enforced by the authority of Government, and recommended by the sanction of appropriate distinctions and rewards.

It is hoped, that the importance of the advantages proposed to be conferred by this Subscription on the Natives, is sufficiently obvious and interesting to the feelings of Christians of every denomination, to engage their cordial approbation and concurrence: and it is presumed, that the experienced munificence of a British public cannot be directed to a nobler purpose than that of applying the spontaneous contributions of its bounty to the civil, moral, and religious improvement of so large a number of our Christian subjects.

Subscriptions will be received by the Civil and Military Pay-masters, in their Offices at Molenvliet and Weltevreden, and the amount of Subscription, with the names of the Subscribers will be published for general information, and the amount will be remitted by Government for the charitable purposes intended.

Het ondervolgende voorstel voor eene intekening wordt op autorisatie van het Gouvernement gepubliceert, met de overtuiging dat het pryswaardig en gewigtig doelwit van hetzelve, slechts behoeft bekend te wezen, om algemeen te worden ondersteund.

HET groot aantal Christenen onder de Bewoners van Amboyna en de nabygelegen Eilanden, en de weinige middelen welke onder hun bereik zyn ter erlanging van een behoorlyk onderwys in de Leerstellingen van onzen Heiland, hebben aan eenigen die verlangend zyn om zo veel mogelyk tot hunne vervolmaking bytedragen het nut doen bezeffen dat zoude voortvloeyen indien die Eilanders konden delen in de voordelen, welke aan de Inwoners van Ceilon en de Malabaar verschaft worden, door de dadige bemoeyingen van het Britsch en Uitlandig Bybelgenootschap in Engeland, en door de medehulp van het genootschap in Calcutta ter bevordering van een meer algemeene kennis der Heilige Schrift, daargesteld.

Een der voornaamste hinderpalen in het bereiken van het even gemelde doel te Amboyna, zoude uit de weg geruimd wezen door de Bewoners van dat Eiland van een genoegzaam aantal Byb[illegible] orzien, van welke op dit ogenblik slechts weinige Exemplaren onder hun zyn overgebleven, en het wordt gevolglyk voorgedragen om de tot dat einde benodigde gelden, by inteekening magtig te worden.

Men neemt zich teffens voor om met het voornaamste doelwit te gelyker tyd te vereenigen het verkrygen van een genoegzam aantal bekwame Schoolmeesters, ten einde over de in de Negoryen geplaatst zynde Scholen het Oppertoezicht te houden, als mede het invoeren van een verbeterd stelsel van Opvoeding, afgemeten naar de omstandigheden en de vooruitzigten van de Menschen tot wier nut hetzelve word daargesteld, welk stelsel door het Gouvernement bekragtigd, en voorts smaaklyk gemaakt zal worden door behoorlyke beloningen en tekenen van onderscheiding.

Men houdt zich verzekert dat de gewigtigheid der voordelen welke uit deze intekening voor de Inboorlingen zullen voortvloeyen, de hartelyke medewerking en goedkeuring van alle Christenen, hoe ook genaamd, zal erlangen; want de bekende edelmoedigheid van Britsche Onderdanen kan voorzeker tot geen edeler doeleinde gerigt worden, dan de Burgerlyke, Zedelyke en Godsdienstige verbetering van zulk een aanmerklyk getal onzer Onderdanen welke de Christelyke Godsdienst belyden.

De intekenings gelden zullen door de Civiele en Militaire Betaalmeesters in hunne respective Kantoren op Molenvliet en Weltevreden ontvangen worden, en het bedragen der inschryvingen met de namen van de intekenaren, zal men ter informatie van het publiek bekend maken, zullende de gelden naderhand door het Gouvernement behoorlyk geremitteerd worden, om tot de liefderyke oogmerken van de intekening te worden gebezigd.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesters zullen de volgende Vendutien worden gehouden; als

Op Maandag en Dingsdag den 21 en 22 Juny 1813.

VOOR het Sterfhuis van wylen *B. Smissaert*, staande op de hoek van de Kalver-straat, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huismeubelen, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden, neevens andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag den 23 Juny 1813.

VOOR de woning van *Aron Levie*, staande buiten de voormalige Rotterdammer poort, van een parthy Bengaalsche Lywaten, Alkatyven, Huismeubelen, Genever, Brandewyn, Muskadelwyn, Traan Oly by gallons, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden en al het geen ten dage der verkoping zal worden opgeveild.

Op Donderdag den 24 Juny 1813.

VOOR de woning van *Jan Jurgen*, staande op de Groote Roea-Malacca, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huismeubelen, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden en andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 25 Juny 1813.

VOOR de woning van *P. de Bruin Vermeer*, staande aan de Westzyde van de Tygersgragt, voor reekening van *G. Grashuis*, van Goud en Zilver werken, Meubilaire goederen, Slaven en Slavinnen, Wagens, Paarden, Zadels en andere goederen meer.

Op Maandag den 28 Juny 1813.

ZAL door Vendumeesteren, ten overstaan der Officianten van de vorige administratie der Bank van Leening, vendutie worden gehouden voor het gebouw van gemelde Bank van Leening, staande agter het Gouvernements Huis op Molenvliet, van eenige vervallen panden, bestaande in Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken; zullende gemelde goederen op Zaturdag den 26 bevorens voor een ieder ten toon worden gelegd.

Op Dingsdag zynde den 22 Juny 1813, zal door den Secretaris der Weeskamer JACOB HENDRIK DE HOOGH, *'smorgens ten Elff uuren, in de thuin van wylen* BALTHAZAR SMISSAERT, *publicq by den opslag aan de meestbiedende werden opgeveild en verkogt het navolgende perceel, als:*

Voor reekening des boedels van wylen *Balthazar Smissaert*, voornoemd.

ZEEKER stuk Thuin Land, bebouwt met een groot steene huis, voorzien van een agter gandery en twee vleugel gebouwen waar in gevonden word, twee groote Zaalen, een royale Combuis en twee Kamers, neegen onder en neegen boven Slaave vertrekken met derzelver Combuis, Pakhuis beneevens een Lombong van steen op steene pilaaren, item een Wagen huis en Paarde stal; als meede een Afdak op houte stylen alles met pannen gedekt, staande en geleegen even buiten de Zuider Voorstad, in het Westerveld het 1ste deel van het blok M, sub No. 27, belend ten Noorden met de Groote-rivier, ten Zuiden met de Heeren Logement, ten Westen over een Comp. sloot met de Heer *Klaas Lakke*, en ten Oosten met de weg loopende na de Wasser plaats, breed voor aan de Noordzyde langs de Groote-rivier West 20 graden, Zuiden 10 roeden, 3 voeten, 6 duimen ruim, en agter aan de Zuidzyde 10 roeden, 5 voeten, 6 duimen, mitsgaders diep aan de Oostzyde Zuiden 9 graden, Oost 32 roeden, 7 voeten, en aan de West in voornoemde coers 31 roeden, en is gemeeten aan de Oostzyde zonder de gemeene weg voorts zo het zelve ter plaatze voorsz. geleegen.

Zo wie gading omtrend het een en ander is hebbende die komen ten tyde plaatze en uure alwaar de verkooping zal werden gehouden aan hoore de Conditie en doe zyn profyt.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen *Bernardus de Ridder*, gelieve daar van binnen den tyd van twee Maanden opgave te doen aan desselfs mede Exceuteur *F. M. Kilian.*

Aan de Hollandsche Ingezetenen van Batavia en dies omtrek.

WORDT Geadverteerd, dat met voorkennis en permissie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur, op Donderdag aanstaande den dezer des morgens ten 10 uuren, eene publieke byeenkomst zal worden gehouden, op het Stadhuis te Batavia, ten einde in overweging te nemen een Adres, aan *Zyne Excellentie, den Gouverneur Generaal van Indien,* LORD MINTO; waarby ter gelegenheid van Hoogst Deszelfs aanstaande vertrek naar Europa, het algemean gevoel der Ingezetenen van deze Kolonie werde uitgedrukt, zo van dankbaarheid en erkentenis, voor de personele opofferingen en moeienissen door Hoogst Denzelven ten beste van dit Eiland gedaan en ondernomen, als van trouw en verkleefdheid aan Hoogst Deszelfs bestier gekenmerkt door de uitstekendste blyken van Edelmoedigheid en Weldadigheid ten aanzien der Inwoners dezer, van deze overwonnene Gewesten.

En worden alle de respectable Ingezetenen van Batavia en dies omtrek, welke genegen mogten zyn, een openbaar bewys van deze hunne gevoelens af te leggen, hierby uitgenodigd, om zich op den bepaalden tyd, ten Stadshuize van Batavia, te laten vinden.

NCS. ENGELHARD,
W. H. V. YSSELDYK,
C. CANTERVISSCHER,
W. A. SENN. V. BASEL,
BARON VON LUTZOW,
W. J. MOORREES,
H. G. DE WITT,
P. VEERIS,
J. C. BOSWELL.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, June 14, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by Lieut. Col. Watson, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, on the Detachment proceeding under his command on foreign service.

Captain Dyson, H. M. 14th Regiment, to be Major of Brigade, and Lieut. Guan, Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion, to be Quarter-master to the Detachment.

Mr. Mouthaan, Assistant Surgeon, to proceed in Medical charge of the Artillery Detachment embarked on board the Honorable Company's ship of war Malabar.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

FRIDAY EVENING.

It is with sentiments of the most heartfelt satisfaction that we announce to the public the full and complete success of the Russian Arms to an extent beyond what even the most sanguine hopes could have anticipated. This glorious intelligence has been received by a vessel arrived this day from Bencoolen, at which place the Honorable Company's ship Ceres had arrived from England.

Extract from the London Weekly Journal,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1812.

Since our last, official advices have been received from St. Petersburgh, of the 23d and 25th ultimo, announcing a series of triumphs gained by the Russians over the enemy, unparelleled in the annals of ancient or modern war.

The dispatches received by Government from Lord Cathcart were published on Wednesday, in an Extraordinary Gazette. From the 9th to the 18th ultimo, the enemy lost above 24,000 Prisoners, and upwards of 200 pieces of Cannon.—They had previously lost by official returns 75,000 Prisoners, and all their remaining cannon have been abandoned at Smolensko to facilitate their flight. Two Corps of their Army, those of Davoust and Ney, were nearly annihilated on the 16th and 17th, on the first of which days Bonaparte fled from the Field of Battle, but it was hoped, that if Admiral Tchichagoff had arrived on his ground, he would not be able to escape to the frontier. The corps of General Platow continued its operations against that of Eugene Beauharnois, which seems without any prospect of escape, as it is hemmed in on every side by the victorious Russian Armies. On the Dwina, the Russians have been equally successful. An attack made by Victor on the corps of Count Wittgenstein, had been repulsed with a loss to the enemy of above 2000 men and 600 prisoners taken in the pursuit.

It is strongly reported that Lord Walpole has been sent on a pacific mission from St. Petersburgh to Vienna for the purpose of endeavouring to detach the Emperor of Austria from his French alliance.

French Papers to the 11th instant, and private intelligence to the 13th instant has been received from Paris. No Bulletin had appeared in the Moniteur up to

Saturday last inclusive, nor had any thing been published regarding the disasters of the Campaign.

No intelligence of moment from the Peninsula has been received since our last, nor we believe are any advices of importance expected for some time, both armies having gone into winter cantonments.

It will be seen from our Parliamentary report of last night that it is in the contemplation of Government to grant 200,000£. for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Moscow.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.

Letters have lately been received by some Officers of the German Legion in Ipswich from their friends on the continent, which state that Jerome Bonaparte, the King of Westphalia, has sent all his valuable and moveable property from Cassel to France.

According to some letters which were received yesterday from Paris very serious doubts were entertained there of the safety of Napoleon. A messenger had arrived from the Grand Army, who had brought no Bulletin, and respecting whose dispatches the most guarded secrecy was observed. It was also said that the Senate was about to publish a decree ordering a levy of 300,000 men.

Letters from Gottenburgh report that Napoleon shot himself on the night of the destruction of Ney's Corps, but it is still more confidently reported that he had been dangerously wounded.

Private letters received by this opportunity mention that it is generally reported and believed in England that Bonaparte is dead—and his Military power is considered to be annihilated.

The Extraordinary Gazette alluded to in this paragraph shall appear in our next Paper, together with such farther particulars as we may be enabled to collect.

The successes of the British Arms in Canada are confirmed by these advices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] June 12.—Brig Lottery, J. Abraham, from Tagal, 6th June.—Cargo, Rice for Government.

Same day.—Brig Seepaard, C. Knupple from Tagal, 7th June.—Cargo, Rice, for Government.

Do. 13.—Brig Gesina, Scheedins, from the Isle of France, 3d April.

Do. 14.—Malay brig Kasiem, from Pacalongang 6th June.

Do. 17.—Brig Tay, P. C. Foster, from Penang and Bencoolen.

June 17th.—H. C. ship Fairlie, Capt. D'Esterre, from Samarang 13th June—Cargo, Military Stores.—Passengers, Capt. Paterson, and Lieut. Middleton, with a Detachment of H. M. 22d Regiment Light Dragoon, Capt. Roche, Lieut. Ainsworth, of the 14th Regt. Capt. Byers, Royal Artillery, Lieut. Mackenzie, Chief Engineer, and Col. Winckleman, of Samarang.

DEPARTURES.] June 12th.—Arab ship Condang Russi, Sarif Abu Bakir, for Cheribon.

Same day—Brig Farquhar, A. Esnouf, for Mauritius.—Schooner Flying Dragon, Lewensky, for Paccalongang.

June 14th.—Arab Brig Montrose, Said Alie, for Tagal.

Same day—Malay Brig Gelang, Oesin, for Minto.

June 17th—Brig Maria, H. Hermans, for Samarang.

Same day.—H. C. gun-schooner Young Baracouta, M. Gonzal, for Banjermassing.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. C. brig Mary Ann—Do. ship Fairlie—Ship Charlotte—Do. Indian—Do. Good Hope—Do. Mary—Do. Perseverance—Do. Anna Margaret—Brig Emilie—Do. Ertsezoon—Do. De Goedeverwagting—Do. Antonet Maria—Do. Tay—Do. Lottery—Do. Seepaard—Do. Gesina—Do. Josephina.

BIRTH.

Lately, the Lady of Lieutenant Tulloch, of a Son.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

FROM THE SUN.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, Oct. 6, 1812.

Capt. Coore, Aid-de-camp to Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Provinces in North America, arrived this morning with Dispatches from the Lieutenant General, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, containing the most important intelligence of the surrender of Fort Detroit on the 16th August, by Brigadier General Hull, with the army under his command exceeding 2,500 men, together with 33 pieces of ordnance, and the termination of the campaign on the western frontier of Upper Canada.

We beg leave to subjoin a Copy of one of the letters received on this occasion, from Lieut. General Prevost, which we trust will prove gratifying to our Readers.

HEAD QUARTERS, MONTREAL, SEPT. 1.

My Lord,

Since I had the honor of transmitting to your Lordship my letter of the 26th ult. in charge of my Aid-de-camp, Capt. Coore, I have received from Maj. General Brock, a Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, containing the particulars of Brigadier General Hull's invasion of *Upper Canada*, which has terminated most gloriously to His Majesty's Arms, in that Officer's defeat and surrender, as Prisoner of War, with the whole of the North-Western Army, together with Fort Detroit, and three and thirty pieces of Ordnance.

I forward this dispatch express, in the expectation of its reaching Capt. Coore previously to his leaving Canada, which, with the colours of the 4th United States Regiment accompanying it, I trust that officer will have the honor of delivering to your Lordship.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) GEO. PREVOST.

The Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

ADMIRALITY OFFICE,
OCTOBER 10, 1812.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sawyer to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board H. M. Ship Africa, at Halifax, Sept. 15, 1812.

Sir,

It is with extreme concern I have to request you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed Copy of a letter from Capt. Dacres, of H. M. late ship Guerrier, giving an account of his having sustained a close action of near two hours, on the 19th ult. with the American frigate Constitution, of very superior force, both in guns and men, (of the latter almost double) when the Guerrier being totally dismasted, she rolled to deep as to render all farther efforts at the Guns unavailing, and it became a duty so spare the lives of the remaining part of her valuable crew by hauling down her colours.

The masts fell over the sides from which she was about to be engaged, in a very favourable position for raking by the enemy.

A few hours after she was in possession of the enemy, it was found impossible to keep her above water. She was therefore set fire to, and abandoned; which I hope will satisfy their Lordships she was defended to the last.

Capt. Dacres has fully detailed the particulars of the action, as well as the very gallant conduct of, and the support he received from, the whole of his Officers and Ship's company, and I am happy to hear he is, with the rest of the wounded, doing well; they have been treated with kindness, and an exchange having been agreed on, I am in daily expectation of their arrival here.

A List of the killed and wounded is herewith sent, which, I regret to say, is very large.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) H. SAWYER,
Vice-Admiral.

Boston, Sept. 7, 1812.

Sir,

I am sorry to acquaint you of the capture of H. M. late ship Guerrier by the American Frigate Constitution, after a severe action, on the 19th August, in latitude 40 deg. 20 m. N. and long. 55 deg. W.

At two P. M. being by the wind on the starboard tack, we saw a sail on our weather beam, bearing down on us; At 3 made her out to be a man of war, beat to quarters and prepared for action. At 4 she closing fast, wore to prevent her raking us. At ten minutes past 4 hoisted our colours, & fired several shot at her: at 20 m. past 4 she hoisted her colours and returned our fire, wore several times to avoid being raked, exchanging broad-sides. At 5 she closed on our starboard beam, both keeping up a heavy fire and steering free, his intention being evidently to cross our bow. At 20 m. past 5, our mizen mast went over the starboard quarter, and brought the ship up in the wind; the enemy then placing himself on our larboard bow, raking us, a few only of our main guns bearing, and his grape and riflemen sweeping our decks. At 40 m. past 5, the ship not answering her helm, he attempted to lay us on board; at this time Mr. Grant, commanding the fore-castle, was carried below badly wounded. I immediately ordered the marines and boarders from the main deck: the master was at this time shot thro' the knee, and I received a severe wound in the back. Lieut. Kent was leading on the boarders. We brought some of our bow guns to bear on her, and had got clear of our opponent, when at 20 m. past 6, our fore and main masts went over the side, leaving the ship a perfect unmanageable wreck. The Frigate shooting a head, I was in hopes to clear the wreck and get the ship under command to renew the action, but just as we had cleared the wreck, our sprit-sail yard went, and the enemy having rove new braces, &c. wore round within pistol shot, to rake us, the ship laying in the trough of the sea, and rolling her main deck guns under water, and all attempts to get her before the wind being fruitless; when calling my few remaining officers together, they were all of opinion that any further resistance would only be a needless waste of time, I ordered, tho' reluctantly, the colours to be struck.

The loss of the Ship is to be ascribed to the early fall of the mizen mast, which enabled our opponent to chuse his position. I am sorry we suffered severely in killed and wounded, and mostly whilst she lay on our bow, from her grape and musquetry, in all fifteen killed, and sixty three wounded, many of them severely: None of the wounded Officers quited the deck till the firing ceased.

The Frigate proved to be the United States ship Constitution, of thirty 24 pounders on her main deck, and twenty-four 32 pounders and two 18 pounders on her upper deck, and 476 men: her loss in comparison with ours is trifling, about twenty. The first Lieutenant of Marines and 8 killed, and first Lieutenant and Master of the ship, and eleven men wounded, her lower masts badly wounded, and stern much shattered, and very much cut up about the rigging.

The Guerrier was so cut up that all attempts to get her in would have been useless. As soon as the wounded were out of her, they set her on fire, and I feel it my duty to state that the conduct of Capt. Hull and his officers to our men has been that of a brave enemy, the greatest care being taken to prevent our men losing the smallest trifle, and the greatest attention being paid to the wounded, who, thro' the attention and skill of Mr. Irvine, Surgeon, I hope will do well.

I hope, tho' success has not crowned our efforts, you will not think it presumptuous in me to say, the greatest credit is due to the Officers and Ship's company for their exertions, particularly when exposed to the heavy raking fire of the enemy. I feel particularly obliged for the exertions of Lieut. Kent, who, tho' wounded early by a splinter, continued to assist me. In the second Lieut. the service has suffered a severe loss. Mr. Scott, the Master, tho' wounded, was particularly attentive, and used every exertion in clearing the wreck, as did the warrant Officers. Lieut. Nicholls, of the Royal Marines, and his party, supported the honorable character of their Corps, and they suffered severely. I must recommend Mr. Snow, Master's mate, who commanded the fore-most main deck guns, in the absence of Lieut. Pullman, and the whole after the fall of Lieut. Ready, to your protection, he having received a severe contusion from a splinter. I must point out Mr. Garby, Acting purser, to your notice, who volunteered his services on deck, and commanded the after quarter deck guns, and was particularly active, as well as Mr. Bannister, Midshipman.

I hope, in considering the circumstances, you will think the ship entrusted to my charge was properly defended; the unfortunate loss of our masts, the absence of the 3d Lieutenant, second Lieut. of Marines, three Midshipmen, and twenty four men, considerably weakened our crew, and we only mustered at quarters 244 men and 19 boys, on coming into action. The enemy had such an advantage from his Marines and Riflemen when close, and his superior sailing enabled him to close his distance.

I enclose herewith a List of killed and wounded on board the Guerrier, and have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES R. DACRES.

A List of Killed and Wounded on Board H. M. Ship Guerrier, in the Action of the 19th August, 1812.

KILLED

1 Officer, 12 Seamen, and 3 Marines.

WOUNDED.

The Captain, 4 Officers, 1 Midshipman, and 63 Seamen and Marines—Many of them severely.

THE PILOT, JULY 31.

IRELAND.

LIMERICK AGGREGATE MEETING.

[FROM THE LIMERICK EVENING POST]

Friday, a numerous and most respectable meeting of the Catholics of this county and city met, pursuantly to public requisition at the Commercial Buildings. About one o'clock, the house and avenues were so crowded, that it was deemed expedient, for the sake of better accommodation, to adjourn to St. Michael's chapel. About two o'clock, T. R. Ryan, of Scarteen, Esq. was called to the chair by unanimous acclamation, when Mr. William Roche rose to move the Resolutions, prefacing his Motion with the following patriotic Address:—

"In presenting to you the Resolutions I now hold, I feel pleasure in reflecting, that though some clouds may still shadow our political prospects, it is, nevertheless, gratifying to compare the auspicious circumstances under which we this day meet, with those untoward ones which convened us not six months ago—we had then to defend the purity of our motives and proceedings against unkind and unmerited accusation. We now find our motives justified, our cause cherished, and our hopes cheered, by the contemplation, that the next, probably the first, Session of a new parliament, will have the wisdom, virtue, and honour of wiping away those unnatural distinctions, those enervating disabilities, which thus compel us, to meet as a separate class of society. But it is far from being my intention to recur to past invidious circumstances; on the contrary, I would rather say, "Let us, in the spirit of every branch of the Christian religion, remove from our view all that can irritate, and cherish every thing that can conciliate." To this spirit of conciliation, I am confident, the heart of every Catholic that hears me, nay, of every Catholic in the land, beats responsive. Let the obligations we owe those valuable and enlightened characters, who, in every vicissitude of its fortune, advocate our cause, plead for the errors of our enemies.—Among those amiable and enlightened supporters of general religious freedom, it is with peculiar pride and satisfaction we discern the distinguished name, the expanded mind, and eloquent exertions, of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the son of our revered but afflicted Sovereign—a Sovereign, equally venerable for his virtues and his years, even whose impressions on this interesting question, however painful their consequences to us, yet command our respect, as flowing from no unkind cause—the brother also of the Prince, who now holds the reins of Government, and whose heart, recent circumstances prove, has not lost its attachment to Ireland, nor relinquished its evented liberality and benevolence. I shall only take permission to make a few remarks on what seems to be the sole alleged objection or obstacle to a liberal concession of our claims—I mean the demand of, and consequently the supposed necessity for *security*. Is it consistent with any rule of reason—is it not hostile to every impulse of the human breast to infer, that danger is likely to arise, as discontent and dissatisfaction are removed?—Can the warmth of our affection to the Constitution be supposed to decline, in proportion as our stake and interest in it are enlarged, and the quantum of our happiness increased?—Why have our claims attained their present strength and maturity, but because they are felt to be founded on justice, on reason, and sound policy—because they are believed to be, not only compatible with, but contributary towards, the general weal.—But were I to allow, for a moment, that any individual, whether of ours or the other sects, could be so base and stupid, as to aim at any thing injurious to the established order and principles of the State, or to do *any* act unbecoming good subjects.—Will not the same laws and constitution, the same loyalty and energy of the land, be competent to punish delinquency and meet emergency then, as well as now? Yes, and much more so, I trust, for tens of thousands will be additionally interested in her defence, for the one inimically disposed. Let me inquire—what are the dangers that have accrued from concessions already made, from favours already granted? Look to your smiling fields pouring forth their exuberance to maintain the commercial dignity, the manufacturing opulence of our Sister Kingdom, and they will answer you. See our increasing population swelling the valiant ranks of our armies and our navy (and by the way let me ask has that army and navy fought the less well since Catholics have been admitted to command), and they will answer you. View our flourishing cities, our improving towns, villages, and hamlets, and what is even more persuasive and consolatory, look to the progressive growth of special harmony exhibiting its happy consequences in the union and co-operation of all sects as one body, for the support and furtherance of benevolence and charity, for the promotion of all those saluta-

(*Continued after Poetry and Scraps.*)

your protection in your persons, property, and rights; remain at your homes; pursue your peaceful and customary avocations; raise not your hands against your brethren. Many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children, therefore, of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression, and restored to the dignified station of freemen. Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask your assistance; but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency. I have a force which will break down all opposition, and that force is but the vanguard of a much greater. If, contrary to your own interest, and the just expectation of my country, you should take part in the approaching contest, you will be considered and treated as enemies, and the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you. If the barbarous and savage policy of Great Britain be pursued, and the savages are let loose to murder our citizens, and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination. The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt with the scalping knife, will be the signal of one indiscriminate scene of desolation. No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian will be taken prisoner — instant death will be his lot. If the dictates of reason, duty, justice, and humanity cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrong, it will be prevented by a severe and relentless system of retaliation. I doubt not your courage and firmness — I will not doubt your attachment to liberty. If you tender your services voluntarily, they will be accepted readily. The United States offer you peace, liberty, and security. Your choice lies between these and war, slavery, and destruction. Choose then, but choose wisely; and may He who knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in his hand the fate of nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interests, your peace and happiness.

(Signed) W. HULL.

Head-quarters, Sandwich, July 12, 1812.

By the General. A. P. HULL, Capt. [illegible]

LONDON, August 14, 1812.

By the Mediterranean mail which arrived on Saturday, accounts from Malta have been received to the 25th of July, and from Gibraltar to the 21st of that month. Considerable exertions appear to prevail in the naval and military departments at Malta, relative to an expedition, which is at present fitting out there, but its destination is not known. On the 4th of the month, the whole of the Mediterranean fleet was at Lissa. [illegible] Nothing was known of the precise object at Malta, from which it had sailed; [illegible] but that which such a force, with the co-operation of proportionate naval means, might effect on the coast of Italy in the present situation of affairs [illegible] directed the attention [illegible] of the whole [illegible]. It is supposed that the expedition will be directed [illegible] at the present time. [illegible] Greece [illegible] Sicily [illegible] at the important [illegible]. This however is only conjecture. [illegible] a diversion that every one hopes to see speedily effected.

Capt. Phillips, the circumnavigator, [illegible] when the [illegible] in the Gulf [illegible] variation in the needle's compass [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] American [illegible] Algiers [illegible] his country [illegible]

[illegible] Newfoundland. From a very hasty conversation [illegible] of the fleet [illegible] [illegible] the ship of war [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mac [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] to various American vessels, taken and sent into Halifax. Capt. Brown [illegible] on board the Prize [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] ably [illegible] the [illegible] by the gallant seamanship of her Commander [illegible] British [illegible] [illegible] highly extolled [illegible]

[illegible] it will be seen [illegible] the United States [illegible]

[illegible] Halifax [illegible] [illegible] taken and sent into Halifax [illegible]

Ship Betsey [illegible], from [illegible]

Brig. Schooner Mount Hope, Carle, from [illegible] for Nantucket [illegible]

Ship Barbara [illegible], from [illegible] for New York.

11th, Ship Mohawk [illegible], from [illegible]

12th, Ship Orange [illegible], from Lisbon, for New York, sent to Halifax.

Ship [illegible] Gracie, Rogers, from Lisbon to New York, [illegible]

13th, Brig [illegible], from Havannah, for [illegible], sent to Halifax.

15th, Schooner [illegible] Green, from Havannah, for Boston, burnt.

16th, Schooner [illegible] Snow, from Baltimore, for Boston, burnt.

18th, Schooner [illegible] Hunt, from St. [illegible]

Schooner John and George, [illegible], from [illegible], for New York, sent to Halifax.

[illegible] Sally [illegible]

[illegible] Schooner [illegible], from St. [illegible], for Boston, burnt.

[illegible] [illegible] Maria, from Trinidad for New Haven, given up [illegible] of the [illegible] taken out. She had no [illegible]

The ships [illegible] and Orpheus [illegible] both taken [illegible] New York. [illegible] Orpheus had 10 or 12,000 dollars in [illegible].

IMPORTANT — FROM THE ARMY OF NORTH [illegible]

[illegible] Proclamation [illegible]

[illegible] to the Inhabitants of Canada.

After thirty years of peace and prosperity, the United States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great Britain, have once more left them no alternative but manly resistance or unconditional submission. The army under my command has invaded your country, and the standard of the Union now waves over the territory of Canada. To the peaceable, unoffending inhabitant, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to find enemies, not to make them. I come to protect, not to injure you.

Separated by an immense ocean and an extensive wilderness from Great Britain, you have no participation in her councils, no interest in her conduct. You have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice; but I do not ask you to avenge the one, or to redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford every security consistent with their rights and your expectations. I tender you the invaluable blessing of civil, political, and religious liberty, and their necessary result, individual and general prosperity; that liberty which gave decision to our councils and energy to our conduct in a struggle for independence, [illegible]

[illegible] Newfoundland [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Madrid, July 10.

To the Marshal Duke of Ragusa, [illegible]

I have received, at the proper time, all your accounts [illegible] and I have taken my measures [illegible] the most [illegible] (what follows is in cypher) but it is necessary to leave something to chance [illegible] to you [illegible] the most convenient [illegible] (cypher), and those to provide the army to (cypher) [illegible] of the English [illegible] the activity of (cypher) and (cypher) [illegible]

[illegible] the (cypher) [illegible] and perhaps [illegible] to join you [illegible] of [illegible] (cypher) [illegible] and I will be [illegible] the English [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] Majesty the Emperor of Russia [illegible] [illegible] Majesty [illegible] Queen of Holland, will be pleased [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] by the [illegible] (Signed) [illegible] JOSEPH [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN [illegible]

[illegible] Lord Wellington [illegible] Salamanca, June 18, 1812.

[illegible] Marmont [illegible] the Douro [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] army [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] I have the honour [illegible]

(Signed) [illegible] WELLINGTON.

[illegible] [illegible] (COURIER) [illegible]

[illegible] Excellency [illegible] July 10, 1812. [illegible] [illegible] from France [illegible] the war which his Majesty has been pleased to enter upon with Russia [illegible] Majesty [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Excellency [illegible] Majesty, though [illegible]

[illegible] Brother the [illegible] Spain [illegible] [illegible] have been long without the means of [illegible] already known of [illegible] troops who remain [illegible] [illegible] the Emperor, have hitherto [illegible]

[illegible] the Emperor [illegible]

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

BATAVIA, JUNE 14, 1813.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following important intelligence received by a vessel just arrived from the Mauritius.

Postscript to the Mauritius Govt. Gazette,
MARCH 27, 1813.

We have been favored with the following Extract of a Letter dated, Cape of Good Hope, 14th February, 1813, which reached us late yesterday evening.

" The Horatio Frigate, Lord George Stuart, arrived here from Plymouth the 5th Instant, which Port she left the 11th December, she does not bring with her a single letter, and but very few papers, having sailed under sealed orders.—I however procured the London Gazette Extraordinary, of the 8th of December last, for a short space of time, containing Dispatches from Lord Cathcart, dated the 11th and 15th November from St. Petersburgh:—The most interesting part of which I send you; that of the 11th commences thus. " I have the honor to " acquaint Your Lordship, that Bo" naparte has escaped from the Go" vernment of Moscow, and has fol" lowed the road to Smolensko, by " which he came." He proceeds to state the success of the Russians and Cossacks, in a variety of Skirmishes with the French on their retreat, in which they have taken General Saunon, Quarter Master General of the whole French Army, and in all about 80 pieces of Cannon, several Colours, about 180 Ammunition Waggons, and 10,000 Prisoners. On the 30th October, the French Head-quarters were at Caleti, a Monastery near Borodino.

The distress of the French in their retreat is described to have been *very great indeed*. Sir R. Wilson says, " their march on the main road was " one which exhibited *scenes of des-* " *truction* without example in mod" ern war, from the number of *dead* " and *dying* men, and carcases of " Horses, many of them cut up " for *Food*, Peasants houses every " where on fire, ammunition Carri" ages blowing up, and quantities of " wreck of every description." Letters have been intercepted from Beauharnois, to the Prince of Neufchatel, in which he allows his Division to be in a most critical situation, and after stating, that 400 horses died on the 6th, and twice as many on the 7th of November, (the dates of his last letters,) in consequence of which he was obliged to render most of his Artillery as unserviceable as possible, in his situation, and afterwards to bury them to prevent their fallings into the hands of the Russians, he concludes:—" I must frankly own " to your Highness the sufferings " the last 3 days have so much dis" pirited the Soldiers, that I think " them little able to make any effort " at present. Many men died with " hunger or cold, others being dri" ven to despair, suffer themselves " to be taken by the enemy."

Previous to Bonaparte's retreat from Moscow with his whole army, he made three several attempts to *run away* with an Escort of only 6,000 Cavalry, which attempts were completely frustrated by the activity of the Russians and Cossacks, being obliged each time to return to Moscow with great loss.—Lord C. says, " It is not ascertained where Bona" parte himself was so late as the " 9th of November 1812."

Private letters however say that he is with Murat and a chosen body of 15,000 men, composed of his Imperial Guards and best Troops which he has detached from the main army in hopes of being able to escape into some part of Prussian Poland.

The Arch Duke Charles has refused the command of the Austrian army offered to him by his Brother the Emperor of France.

The Russian Fleet was expected in England hourly when the HORATIO left it.

It is reported from Spain that Souchet, Soult, and Prince, or rather King Joseph, have formed a conjunction and advancing with great rapidity,—have obliged Lord Wellington to evacuate Madrid and fall back upon Sir R. Hill's position.—Marmont is also advancing to the same point.—It is hoped however that with his own force consisting of 49,000 men and Sir R Hill's of about 36,000 men, including Portugueze, he will yet be able to stand his ground against the United force of the Enemy.—Lord W. was obliged to leave the worst cases amongst his Sick and Wounded at Madrid.

Parliament have voted 100,000l. to purchase Lands for Lord W. and his Heirs for ever—in reward of his Services.

AMERICA.

Sir G. Prevost, is in the Field, near Niagara, with 7,000 men.—The American Army in the same Neighbourhood 10,000. Major-General Brock, is still advancing against the Americans in Upper Canada. There is a flying report here that he had brought the Americans to action and was killed in the contest,—but I hope the report is not true—indeed it is by no means generally believed.

A Large Fleet goes out immediately to America.

The Earl of Moira was to leave England in a few months as Governor General of all the Honorable East India Company's Possessions and of His Majesty's settlements East of the Cape of Good Hope.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molenvliet.

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

BATAVIA, JUNE 14, 1813.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following important intelligence received by a vessel just arrived from the Mauritius.

Postscript to the Mauritius Govt. Gazette,

MARCH 27, 1813.

We have been favored with the following Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, 14th February, 1813, which reached us this yesterday evening.

"The Horatio [illegible] George Stuart, arrived [illegible] Falmouth the 5th Instant, which [illegible] she left the 11th [illegible] not bring with her a single letter, and but very few papers having sailed under sealed orders — I however procured the London Gazette Extraordinary, of the 8th of December, for a short space of time, containing Dispatches from Lord Cathcart, dated the 14th and [illegible] November from St. Petersburgh:— the most interesting part of which I send you; that of the 14th commences thus. "I have the honor to acquaint Your Lordship, that Buonaparte has escaped from the Government of Moscow, and has followed the road to Smollensko, by which he came." He proceeds to state the success of the Russians and Cossacks, in a variety of Skirmishes with the French on their retreat, in which they have taken General Sanson, Quarter Master General of the whole French Army, and in all about [illegible]0 pieces of Cannon, several Colours, about 100 Ammunition Waggons, and 10,000 Prisoners. On the 30th October, the French Head-quarters were at Caleki, a Monastery near Borodino.

The distress of the French in their retreat is described to have been very great indeed. Sir R Wilson says, "their march on the main road was "one which exhibited scenes of destruction without example in modern war. [illegible] the number of dead "and dying [illegible] carcases of "Horses, many of them cut up "for Food. Peasants houses every "where on fire, ammunition Carriages blowing up, and quantities of "wreck of every description." Letters have been intercepted from Berthier [illegible] Prince of [illegible], in which he allows his Division to be in a most critical situation, and suffer stating, that 400 horses [illegible] on the 6th, and twice as [illegible] 7th of November, (the dates of his last letters,) in consequence of which he was obliged to render [illegible] of his Artillery as unserviceable as possible, in his situation, and afterwards to [illegible] to prevent their falling into the hands of the Russians, he concludes:— "I must frankly own "to your Highness the sufferings "the last 3 days have so much dispirited the Soldiers, that I think "them little able to make any effort "at present. Many men died with "hunger or cold, others being driven to despair, suffer themselves "to be taken by the enemy."

Previous to Buonaparte's retreat from Moscow with his whole army, he made three several attempts to [illegible] of only [illegible] which attempts were completely frustrated by the activity of the [illegible] and [illegible] being [illegible] each time to return to Moscow with great loss — Lord C. says, "[illegible] where [illegible] late as the [illegible] November 1812."

Private letters [illegible] say that [illegible] body of [illegible] his [illegible] main army [illegible] being able to escape into [illegible] Prussian Poland.

The Arch Duke Charles has refused the command of the Austrian army offered to him by his Brother the [illegible]

[illegible] was expected [illegible] hourly when the Horse [illegible] left it.

It is reported from Spain that Suchet, Soult and [illegible], or rather King Joseph, have formed a conjunction and advancing with great rapidity,—have obliged Lord Wellington to evacuate Madrid and fall back upon Sir R Hill's position.—Marmont is also advancing to the same point.—It is hoped however that with his own force consisting of 49,000 men and Sir R Hill's of about 26,000 men including Portuguese, he will yet be able to stand his ground against the United force of the Enemy — Lord W. was obliged to leave the worst cases amongst his Sick and Wounded at Madrid.

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